

Dated: August 12, 1993.

Richard N. Smith,

Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 93-23161 Filed 9-22-93; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-55-P

50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AB82

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Listing of the Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook Salmon and the Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon as Threatened Species

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Service is adding the Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and the Snake River fall chinook salmon to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. This measure, required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), reflects a determination of threatened status for both species, as defined under the Act, by the National Marine Fisheries Service, which has jurisdiction for the Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon and the Snake River fall chinook salmon. This rule implements Federal protection provided by the Act for these Snake River species. **EFFECTIVE DATE:** September 23, 1993.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Jamie Rappaport Clark, Chief, Division of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop 452, Arlington, Virginia 22203 (703/358-2171).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and in accordance with Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, is responsible for the chinook salmon. Under section 4(a)(2) of the Act, NMFS must decide whether a species under its jurisdiction should be classified as endangered or threatened. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is responsible for the actual addition of a species to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife in 50 CFR 17.11(h).

NMFS published its determination of threatened status for the Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon and the Snake River fall chinook salmon on April 22, 1992 (57 FR 14653-14663). Accordingly, the FWS is adding the Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon and Snake River fall chinook salmon as threatened species to the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. Because this action of the FWS is nondiscretionary, and in view of the public comment period provided by NMFS on the proposed listing (June 27, 1991; 56 FR 29542 and 29547), the FWS finds that good cause exists to omit the notice and public comment procedures of 5 U.S.C. 553(b) and to make this action effective upon publication of this document.

National Environmental Policy Act

The Fish and Wildlife Service has determined that an Environmental Assessment, as defined under the authority of the National Environmental

Policy Act of 1969, need not be prepared in connection with regulations adopted pursuant to section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. A notice outlining the Service's reasons for this determination was published in the *Federal Register* on October 25, 1983 (48 FR 49244).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 17

Endangered and threatened species, Export, Import, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and Transportation.

Regulation Promulgation

Accordingly, part 17, subchapter B of chapter I, title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, is amended as set forth below:

PART 17—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 17 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1361-1407; 16 U.S.C. 1531-1544; 16 U.S.C. 4201-4245; Pub. L. 99-625, 100 Stat. 3500, unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 17.11(h) is amended by removing the entry for "Salmon, chinook", under FISHES, in the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and adding the following in alphabetical order to read as follows:

§ 17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

* * * * *

(h) * * *

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Fishes:							
Salmon, chinook	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	North Pacific Basin from U.S.A. (CA) to Japan.	Sacramento R. (U.S.A.: CA) winter run, wherever found.	T	383E, 407	226.21	227.21
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Snake R. (U.S.A.: ID, OR, WA) (mainstem and the following subbasins: Tucannon R., Grande Ronde R., Imnaha R., and Salmon R.) spring/summer run, natural population(s), wherever found.	T	516	NA	227.21

Species		Historic range	Vertebrate population where endangered or threatened	Status	When listed	Critical habitat	Special rules
Common name	Scientific name						
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Snake R. (U.S.A.: ID, OR, WA) (mainstem and the following subbasins: Tucannon R., Grande Ronde R., Imnaha R., Salmon R., and Clearwater R.) fall run, natural population(s), wherever found.	T	516	NA	227.21

Dated: September 9, 1993.

Richard N. Smith,

Acting Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 93-23162 Filed 9-22-93; 8:45 am]

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50 CFR Part 17

RIN 1018-AB83

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Determination of Endangered Status for the Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) determines the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) to be an endangered species throughout its range in northwestern Riverside and southwestern San Bernardino Counties, California, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). This species is in imminent danger of extinction due to extensive habitat loss and degradation that has reduced its range by over 97 percent. Only five populations of the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly exist; all are threatened by urban development activities. This rule implements Federal protection provided by the Act for the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on September 22, 1993.

ADDRESSES: The complete file for this rule is available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the Carlsbad Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2730 Loker Avenue West, Carlsbad, California 92008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Peter Stine, Acting Field Supervisor, at the address listed above (telephone 619/431-9440).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*) is a large insect in the Dipteran family Apioceridae. It has an elongate body, much like that of a robber fly (Asilidae), but unlike asilids, it has a long tubular proboscis, used, as in butterflies, for extracting nectar from flowers. The flower-loving fly is approximately 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) long, orange-brown in color, and has dark brown oval spots on the upper surface of the abdomen. This species is a strong flier, and, like a hummingbird, is capable of stationary, hovering flight.

Rhaphiomidas terminatus consists of two subspecies: the El Segundo flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus*) and the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*). Specimens of *R. terminatus* were misidentified as *Rhaphiomidas episcopus* by D.W. Coquillett, based upon material he collected in 1891 from Los Angeles, California. Townsend (1895) referred to these specimens as *Rhaphiomidas mellifex*. Cazier (1941) noted that both of these identifications were in error and used the specimens collected by Coquillett to describe *R. terminatus* as a new species. Later in the same publication, the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly was described as *Rhaphiomidas abdominalis*, based upon an adult male collected in August 1888, in Colton, California. In 1941, when both *R. terminatus* and *R. abdominalis* were described, Cazier had only two specimens of each taxon available for examination, and these individuals appeared to represent distinct species. However, when the genus was revised (Cazier 1985), it was determined that *abdominalis* is a subspecies of *R. terminatus*, based on abdominal maculations and other morphological characters. *Rhaphiomidas terminatus terminatus* is presumed extinct; thus *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis* is the only extant representative of this

species. A complete description and illustration of these subspecies can be found in Cazier (1985).

The other subspecies of *R. terminatus*, the El Segundo flower-loving fly, historically occurred in coastal dunes of southwestern Los Angeles County, California (Cazier 1985). All known localities for this animal were on coastal sand dunes. Surveys conducted during 1987, 1988, 1990, and 1991 at the Airport Dunes, the largest remaining coastal sand dune system south of Point Conception in California, did not locate any El Segundo flower-loving flies, and apparently other known sites for the subspecies are no longer suitable habitat due to urbanization (G. Ballmer, *in litt.*, 1989; R. Mattoni, private entomologist, pers. comm. to Chris D. Nagano, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1991). There are no extant sites known for this subspecies.

The Delhi Sands flower-loving fly currently occurs at five locations in southern California: Four in southwestern San Bernardino County and one in Riverside County, just south of the San Bernardino County line. All known colonies occur on privately owned land within an 8-mile radius circle.

The most characteristic feature of all collection sites for this animal is the presence of fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes. These soil types are generally classified as the "Delhi" series (primarily Delhi fine sand). Delhi series soils cover approximately 40 square miles in several irregular patches, extending from the cities of Colton to Ontario and Chino in northwestern Riverside and southwestern San Bernardino Counties (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1971, 1980). Much of the area of Delhi soils has been used for agriculture (chiefly grapes and citrus) since the 1800's. More recently, this area has been used for dairies, housing tracts, and commercial/industrial sites. The documented distribution of the Delhi Sands flower-loving fly extends from the eastern margin of the Delhi fine sand